

From Tait's Magazine.

## WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?

Thy neighbor, who? son of the wild?  
"All who, with me, the desert roam;  
The freemen sprung from Abram's kind,  
Whose words his life, a test his home—  
Whose deeds, with mine, have drunk the well  
Of Hagar and of Ishmael."

A voice comes over the Northern wave—  
Our neighbor who? the free—the brave—  
Our brother, clannish, red and true,  
Who battled on our left and right,  
With fierce good will and giant might.

Who, then, is our neighbor? Son of God!  
In meekness and in mildness come!  
O, shed the light of life abroad,  
And burst the cerements of the tomb!  
Then bid earth's rising myriads move  
From land to land on wings of love.

Our neighbor's home, 'tis in every clime,  
Of sun and storm, of dark and light,  
The home of man since ancient time,  
The bright green isles, 'mid ocean's blue;  
Or rocks, where clouds and tempests roll  
In awful grandeur near the pole.

Our neighbor, he who groans and toils,  
The serf and slave, on India's plain  
Of Europe, or of Asia's soil—  
Or in Columbia's marshes deep,  
Where Congo's daughter's blood weeps.

Poor, nothing thing, dark as thy eye,  
Or mother and heart-broken, loam—  
And will they quench a sacred fire?  
And shall that child from her be torn?  
"Tis done—poor wretch, your cup is gall;  
Yet ye're my neighbors, each and all.

Who is my neighbor? Is it he  
Who wears the crown of thorns and pain,  
While shouting myriads bend the knee,  
And poison all the passing race,  
With adulation's rank and breath,  
To one whose trade is that of death?

Yes; he's my neighbor—he and they  
Who press around you, gallant steed,  
That, in the frenzy of the fray,  
Has crowned his rider's ruthless deed—  
Crushed out life's lovely ebullience,  
And stained his iron hoofs in blood.

The gallant chief is passing by,  
And crowds on crowds hang round his way,  
And youth has laid his voice on high,  
And age has bared his locks of gray;  
And gentle forms, like birds on wing,  
Are passing by and worshipping.

My neighbors all—each needs a sigh,  
Each in due form a friendly prayer;  
"O, raise the low, bring down the high  
To wisdom's point, and fix them there;  
Where men are men, and pomp and pride  
Are marked, and doomed, and crucified."

Thou art my neighbor, child of pain!  
And thou, lone pilgrim, steeped in woe;  
Our neighbor she, with fringed hair,  
Whose plangs we little heed or know;  
Who loved while we loved and reason alone,  
Nor ceased to love when both were gone.

And if on this green earth there be  
One heart with helpful malice strong,  
One that harbors ill to me,  
A slanderous, false, reviling tongue—  
My neighbor he and I forgive;  
O may he turn, repent and live.

## NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

[The following documents were ordered to be published in Zion's Herald.]

### PLAN OF OPERATIONS FOR OUR BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The following plan of benevolent operations was adopted by the Conference:

1. That in the month of August a sermon or addresses be delivered in behalf of the American Bible Society, and that a collection be taken to aid that society in their noble undertaking to furnish the whole world with the holy Bible.

2. That the claims of the New England Wesleyan Education Society, having the preeminent design of educating ignorant young persons for the gospel ministry, or for teachers in missionary stations, be presented in the month of October.

3. That in December special effort be made for the Missionary Society. We recommend our preachers to call to their aid such clergymen or laymen as may advance the interest of the cause by their addresses. Subscriptions should be made and collections taken up. We further advise that male and female collectors be appointed, that all in our congregations may be visited. Furthermore, that we devote the first Sabbath evening in each month to the missionary concert for prayer, addresses and collection; and that we have a penny collection every Sabbath in the afternoon.

4. That the claims of widows and orphans of deceased preachers, and of preachers distressed by sickness, personal or in their families, be presented to our people in the month of February, and that the funds procured be forwarded to the Preachers' Aid Society for distribution.

5. Resolved, That Bishop James be affectionately invited to address our people through Zion's Herald in behalf of the American Bible Society, and other brethren are appointed as follows:

B. K. Peirce, on Juvenile Missionary Societies.  
George London, on Missionary Collections in Sabbath Schools.

S. Rountree, on Missionary Concerts. To address our people soon through Zion's Herald on these subjects.

D. S. King, on the New England Wesleyan Education Society.  
Amos Binney, on a special effort for the Missionary Society.

T. C. Peirce, on the Preachers' Aid Society:—who are instructed to address our people in behalf of the several societies, a few weeks previous to our efforts in their behalf.

D. S. KING.  
J. SHEPARD.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Committee unanimously recommend to the Conference the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the Conference raise within its bounds the sum of \$5,000 in addition to what has been already raised towards a permanent endowment of the Wesleyan University.

2. Resolved, That for the above purpose an agent be employed during the ensuing Conference year.

3. Resolved, That in order to secure the annual interest on the above \$5,000, the members of the Conference proceed to sign the following obligation:

The Committee on Education beg leave to finish their report by appending the following resolutions, which they recommend to the adoption of the Conference.

1. Resolved, That the Conference appoint the following persons to be visitors to the Wesleyan University for the present year, viz: Messrs. Jacob Sleeper, of Boston, Josiah Hayden, of Williamsburg, and Rev. Stephen Remington, of the N. E. Conference.

2. Resolved, That this Conference appoint Messrs. Jacob Sleeper, Isaac Rich, and Thomas Patten, all of Boston, to be a committee to advise with the Trustees of the New England Conference in regard to the investment of the funds raised and to be raised by the N. E. Conference for the Wesleyan University.

CHARLES K. TAKE,  
Westfield, Aug. 1, 1844.  
Chairman.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SLAVERY.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of slavery respectfully report—

That their opinion upon that important subject remains unchanged. They are, in the language of our excellent Discipline, "As much as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery," and feel less impressed with the importance of continuing to use such means as may be prudently adopted to express their decided disapprobation of the institution of slavery, and as far as they deem it practicable to contribute to its final abolition.

It is with unfeigned gratitude to the great Disposer of events that your committee would acknowledge the wonderful and unexampled interposition of his providence by which it has been rendered expedient and necessary that such action should be taken upon that subject by the General Conference of the M. E. Church as to carry out practically the principles of Methodism as set forth in the general rules and tenth section of the Discipline.

We most sincerely concur in the doings of the late General Conference in the case of Rev. Mr. Harding, of the Baltimore Conference, and Bishop Andrews, and rejoice to know that there is efficiency in the Discipline and ministry to stamp the evil of slavery with the decided disapprobation of the church.

Your committee cannot but be encouraged in the great work of anti-slavery, in the success of its principles, the influence which they are exerting upon the public mind, and the prospect of their entire and complete triumph both in the church and nation.

Your committee will not deny or attempt to conceal the fact that the agitation of this subject in former days has been attended with much that has been unpleasant and injurious to the peace and harmony of the church. That in consequence of the over-zeal of some, and the malice of others, the cause of anti-slavery has been rather retarded than advanced. But the cause is a good one, whatever errors some of its advocates may have committed, and being founded on the principles of eternal truth and righteousness must stand and survive any results which its professed votaries may have injudiciously brought about. This, it is the opinion of your committee, is fully demonstrated by the present aspect of things, and the anti-slavery views and measures pursued by a large majority of the M. E. Church.

With regard to the position taken by the South towards the Northern portions of the church in consequence of the decision of the late General Conference on the subject of slavery, your committee beg leave to say that they cannot but highly disapprove of many of the hard sayings of certain conventions in that part of the church, which appear to them unchristian and anti-Methodistic, and they cannot but hope that they are the clamorings of a small minority of the most ultra portions of the Southern church, while the greater part have a better spirit, and when they speak will speak more like Christians than some of their brethren in several places have done.

Your committee most heartily pity them, and cannot but regret that the society of Methodists should be so wedded to "the great evil of slavery," as to declare it not inconsistent with the principles of the gospel, Methodist Discipline, or not forbidden by the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbor as ourselves. And we would say let us pray for them that they may be saved from the infatuations of Satan.

Your committee cannot forbear saying that in view of the feelings expressed by the Southern department of our church with regard to separation, that however it might be regretted under many other circumstances, yet we cannot but hope that should the contemplated separation be consummated, it would be the result of a course of conduct which would be the great Head of the church to the glory of God and the advancement of the common cause of Christianity.

The views of your committee are that the M. E. Church is one, and so she must remain whatever action the South may take with regard to separate organization, and we will rejoice that the prospect is that the time is not far distant when we can say to the world and all whom it may concern, that the M. E. Church is free from slavery.

Such then being the position of the South and the North with regard to this subject, we trust that the time has now come in which the controversy upon the subject of slavery in the Northern portion of the church will end,—that there will be one heart and one mind among us, that all distinctions will be lost in the common anti-slavery feelings and principles which we imbibe and contend for. That Abolition and anti-slavery will be merged in Methodist anti-slavery, such as was maintained by the delegates of the Baltimore Conference in the case of Mr. Harding, and the majority of the late General Conference, and such as every Methodist and Methodist preacher has ever been bound to abide by and sustain.

In view of the above, your committee would suggest that they deem all impediments so far removed that we as a Conference may now harmonize in our views and measures with regard to this great evil. They would therefore recommend for the adoption of this Conference the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the cause of anti-slavery is the cause of God and humanity, and commands itself to the support and patronage of every philanthropist and Christian.

2. Resolved, That the present unanimity of sentiment and feeling in the Northern portions of the M. E. Church on this subject is indicative of the progress and success of their glorious principles and call for unfeigned gratitude to God as the wise Disposer of all events.

3. Resolved, That whatever may have been the differences of feeling and sentiment upon this subject, we have now come to a happy crisis in which all unity and the distinctions of anti and pro-slavery are abolished and merged in one common, Methodist, anti-slavery phalanx.

4. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the doings of the late General Conference in the case of Mr. Harding, Bishop Andrews, and the rescinding of the colored testimony, and repudiate the wild and violent course of the South as evinced in the resolutions of Norfolk, Virginia, La Grange, and other conventions, as being anti-Methodistic and unchristian.

5. Resolved, That it is our opinion that resolutions of late assemblies at the South, called together to consider some of the doings of the late General Conference, are proscriptive, not only of all the members of the General Conference, but also of Bishops Hedding, Waugh and Morris, and as such, are peculiarly reprehensible and wicked.

6. Resolved, That the silence of Methodist ministers at the South, in the midst of the highly exceptional proceedings above alluded to, appears to us a dark and suspicious circumstance, and as reflecting seriously on their good wishes for the amicable separation of the northern and southern portions of the church.

7. Resolved, That if an adherence to slaveholding be productive of such an unhallowed spirit as is manifested by some of our Southern brethren who have expressed themselves upon the doings of the late General Conference, that we are not only as much more than ever convinced of the great evil of slavery, and that we will continue to plead the cause of the oppressed, prudently, yet firmly, maintaining a spirit of meekness and love towards our brethren and all men.

Respectfully submitted,  
A. BINNEY, Chairman.

## BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1844.

### WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

The Visiting Committee appointed at the Conference held in Boston, 1843, to witness the examination and exhibition at the Wesleyan Academy, which took place July 1st and 2nd, 1844, beg leave to report to this Conference as follows:—

1. The examination your Committee witnessed, and report that it was quite extensive and abundantly satisfactory; the classes did great credit to themselves in the promptness with which they were able to respond in the evolutions of proficiency they had made in the several branches in which they were examined; your committee can say in truth and with great satisfaction that they have never heard a better exhibit of accurate proficiency in any institution they have had the pleasure to visit under similar circumstances. For the different branches of studies see the Committee's report in the Herald of July 17.

2. The Board of Teachers, your Committee beg leave to say, manifested the most profound and comprehensive talent in all the departments taught in the institution; and we do not hesitate to say that in our estimation the Academy is well furnished with a very able Principal and a very competent Board of Teachers to render the Academy all it should be.

3. The exhibitions, both of the ladies and gentlemen, were of a high order, presenting an amount of talent rarely to be met with at any one exhibition; both among the males and females this department of the annual occasion passed off with great satisfaction and admiration to a crowded audience.

4. The general appearance about the institution, the boarding houses, the grounds, &c., are of a very neat and pleasant character; the Ladies' boarding house is under the supervision of one of the faculty, and the Gentlemen's is under the management of an honorable gentleman and member of our communion, and is evidently managed in a very satisfactory manner, being subject to the supervision of the Board of Trustees.

5. The general character of the Academy, taking all its parts into the account, your Committee are fully convinced stands higher than any institution of a similar kind in this part of our nation; the facilities for instruction are of no ordinary grade; it has a laboratory building with a chemical and philosophical apparatus that cost upward of twelve hundred dollars and a library of 1,000 volumes. It has an excellent farm connected with it that adds to the institution a very important means to assist their own industry, all departments being regulated and arranged in the best manner.

6. The location. Some have been in doubt as to the location, whether or not it was the best; when for a moment we take into consideration the contiguousness of the railroad to the Academy, the great healthiness of the place, and the fact of its distance from all scenes of dissipation, the temperance and morality of the town, we are ready to declare that in the opinion of the Committee it is the very best location that could be found in this or any other State. Parents have not to fear that their child, on being sent to Wilbraham, will be exposed to the liabilities that surround and are included within most of our towns; here is a peaceful retreat, every thing to improve the taste and invite to a studious life.

7. Its deserved patronage. Your Committee are persuaded that too little is thought of the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham among our people and preachers; too many other schools are patronized to the neglect of the most worthy seat of literature. The number of students that have lately attended our Academy has been less by one third than they are prepared to accommodate and that the institution is abundantly worthy of having.

8. Its embarrassments. Your Committee have learned with much regret that this beloved school is under the burden of a debt that should in the judgment of your Committee be provided for and immediately removed by some efficient action of this Conference. Many of us knew the trials, labors, and the sacrifices that were made to rear this institution, and we cannot but deeply regret that it still labors under the embarrassment of a debt of about \$5,000, that hangs like an incubus on this seminary of learning. Could this difficulty be removed and a fair amount of patronage be realized, the institution, with its present funds, would stand forth as one of the brightest ornaments that grace the literary character of New England.

Conclusion. In conclusion we would observe that the Conference have reason to rejoice and be exceedingly glad that there exists such an important literary school that they can call their own; we have only to except Colleges and Universities to regard the Academy at Wilbraham as among the very first literary schools in the country. Others may be called Academies, Preparatory Schools, &c., &c., but when the facilities for education are looked for, our long cherished school occupies a position that at once claims the highest attention and the best patronage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
A. D. SARGANT,  
E. W. JACKSON,  
R. S. RUST,  
R. RANSOM,  
Westfield, July 29, 1844.

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## England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WESTMINSTER, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1844.

Western valley is full of green and nameless graves, where patient, long enduring wives and mothers have laid down, worn out by the privations of a severe missionary field, and "no man knoweth their sepulchre."

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Br. Stevens,—I have been once more to look at the University at Middletown, and leave with much satisfaction. I cannot but contemplate its present state as very encouraging. Its faculty is above praise. Its distinguished President and professors need no commendation from my pen.

The examination at the close of the year is at hand. All is full of life and hope with the students; a large class is anticipated to enter at the commencement, and I cannot but think that the new class will find all its reasonable expectations met.

And here permit me to say a word concerning the boarding houses; and on such a subject I do not know that I shall be vain in assuming to be a judge, having boarded in fifty different houses previous to entering the ministry, and having been in the financial ranks about thirty-three years. This house is under the care of Rev. H. Bartlett, and considering the very low price, \$1.50 per week, I think his table well furnished both in quality and quantity.

Those prime articles, bread and butter, were of a quality I seldom find for excellence; an abundance of milk, for all who choose, raised on the farm, is on the table—saying nothing of the first rate coffee, meat at dinner, and sometimes at breakfast, &c., &c. The cloth and furniture of the table are clean to a point worthy of imitation for so large an establishment. In a word, a student who complains of that table, I judge must have been brought up poorly at home. I wish not a son of mine to sit at a better. I was at the table three times without the previous knowledge of the family. The whole house, cellar included, is clearly above many. I regret that Br. Bartlett with his excellent wife have any intention of leaving as soon as another year.

In addition to the above, Br. Bartlett has some knowledge of medicine, and a fine high and airy room for any student whose illness requires him to lay by, if he be one of his boarders.

You will perceive by the doings of our Conference of Saturday, July 27th, that the New England preachers, as well as those of the Providence Conference have no intention that the University shall go down for the want of funds. We are wide awake to the subject; we intend that the Wesleyan University shall be second to none.

Mr. Editor, I should like to say many things had I time, and had you pen; but you will learn on this subject from other pens. Our Conference business goes on finely. Our venerable old Bishop Hedding, true as the needle to the pole, points us "right onward." Our excellent young Bishop James we love most cordially and most ardently. I tell you, my brother, New England Methodism is destined to live, and we old men are feeling for our armor, and intend yet again to do something before we go home. The Lord bless you, my brother.

J. SANDORNS.  
Westfield, Mass., July 27, 1844.

THE DAYS OF QUEEN MARY.

The following reply of one of the martyrs of the days of Queen Mary, Roger Coe, an aged shearer, a plain unlettered disciple, shows the genuine martyr-spirit. The Bishop inquired whether he would obey the laws of the king and queen. He replied, "as far as they agree with the word of God, I will obey them." The Bishop told him that whether they agreed with the word of God or not, he was bound to obey them, even if the king was an infidel. Coe quietly observed, "If Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego had acted thus, Nebuchadnezzar would not have confessed the living God."

Here the object was to secure the confession of God. This undaunted man chose to be burned alive, rather than do any thing that would diminish the truth of the Bible. The Bishop inquired whether he would obey the laws of the king and queen. He replied, "as far as they agree with the word of God, I will obey them." The Bishop told him that whether they agreed with the word of God or not, he was bound to obey them, even if the king was an infidel. Coe quietly observed, "If Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego had acted thus, Nebuchadnezzar would not have confessed the living God."

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## Church.

TERMS, \$2.00, IN ADVANCE. } No. 33.  
OFFICE, OVER NO. 1 CORNHILL.

From the Presbyterian.

DR. BRADLEY IN THE GREAT BAZAAR AT BANGKOK.

On the 31st August, Dr. Bradley writes that the panic which had existed in reference to the circulation of Tracts and books in Siam had nearly or quite subsided, and the people were surprised to learn that the missionaries had still the friendship of the king. "Persons from all parts of the kingdom" were calling on him, "at the Tract House," and the people manifested "more confidence in him as teacher, and were more ready to sit down and talk with him about Christ than formerly. He adds:—

"It is not improbable that the constant exercise of my preaching abilities in a foreign tongue has increased these powers, and made them more effective in getting and holding the attention of my hearers. Be this as it may, it is quite certain I have more quiet, orderly and attentive audiences than before.

"I aim to be on the ground punctually at a certain hour, on four days of every week. It is seldom that I fail of doing this. I then endeavor, as a settled plan, to preach very briefly yet distinctly the divinity of Christ; that he is the Maker and sustainer of all things; that he, seeing the world ruined by sin, came in human nature, suffered and gave himself a sacrifice for man; that he rose from the dead on the third day, that he ascended to heaven, and now reigns Lord over all; that he has commissioned his servants to go every where preaching, saying, 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned.'

"When I have preached this short sermon of five or six minutes, if I perceive a hearing ear I enlarge upon the topics; but if the audience is noisy, and the demand for books is strong and impatient of delay, I consider it an indication that I should disperse the word by distributing Tracts and printed portions of the Bible, enjoining it on every one to read for the life of his soul, and practice what he reads. When this company have retired, and others come in, endeavoring to make all hear and understand so much of the Gospel that the blood of their souls cannot at last be found in my skirts—so much, that not one of them can say at last that he never had an opportunity to learn that Jesus Christ is the true Lord, and is able and willing to save every penitent sinner; in a word, I try to fulfil my commission as I read in Mark xvi. 16.

"I often ask questions, and awaken attention in











